

on Hunger, Nutrition, and Health, identifying the need to reduce barriers to food recovery as part of their whole-of-government response. The Food Donation Improvement Act is an important step toward making that goal a reality.

Again, I thank Leader SCHUMER, Senator BLUMENTHAL, Senator BOOZMAN, Chairwoman STABENOW, Speaker PELOSI, Chairman BOBBY SCOTT, and my good friend, Ranking Member VIRGINIA FOXX.

I also thank Representatives DAN NEWHOUSE, CHELLIE PINGREE, and the late Jackie Walorski, for their support of this effort.

I specifically recognize Alex Urry, Dick Meltzer, and Keith Stern, in the Speaker's Office; Carrie Hughes and Andre Lindsay of the Education and Labor Committee; and Caitlin Hodgkins and Jenn Chandler on my own team.

I thank all the anti-hunger and environmental advocacy organizations, industry leaders, retailers, and food companies who fought so hard to pass this bill.

I urge all of my colleagues to vote for this bipartisan bill that will prevent food from going to waste and get us closer to the goal of ending hunger in America once and for all.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I thank my colleague and friend, JIM MCGOVERN, also for calling this bill to my attention last week. He pointed this out to me, and I say that Republicans support good government solutions that prevent waste, while also providing for those most in need.

Today's legislation is the embodiment of commonsense solutions. It provides the assurance many Americans need to guarantee they are protected when giving to those in need.

Our laws should be promoting charity and generosity, not curtailing it. There is no reason to let food go to waste when we can get it to those families most in need.

This bipartisan, bicameral legislation will get food to the hungry, and it does so without adding to the taxpayers' tab. This is a win-win.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes," and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, food waste is unacceptable as millions of children and families face food insecurity. By encouraging retailers and organizations to donate food, the Food Donation Improvement Act of 2021 will make it easier to donate food and, ultimately, crack down on food waste.

While we have more work to do to ensure every American has consistent access to nutritious meals, this bill offers us the opportunity to send a message to Americans that improving food security is a clear priority for every Member of Congress.

I thank Mr. MCGOVERN of Massachusetts, Mr. NEWHOUSE of Washington,

Ms. PINGREE of Maine, and the late Mrs. Walorski of Indiana for their leadership on this bill.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 5329.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COLONEL MARY LOUISE RASMUSON CAMPUS OF THE ALASKA VA HEALTHCARE SYSTEM ACT OF 2022

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 5016) to designate the medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs located in Anchorage, Alaska, as the "Colonel Mary Louise Rasmuson Campus of the Alaska VA Healthcare System", and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 5016

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Colonel Mary Louise Rasmuson Campus of the Alaska VA Healthcare System Act of 2022".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Mary Louise (Milligan) Rasmuson was born April 11, 1911, in East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

(2) Mary Louise received a Bachelor of Science degree from the Carnegie Institute of Technology and a Master of Education degree from the University of Pittsburgh.

(3) Mary Louise was one of the first two women to receive an Honorary Doctorate of Laws degree from the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

(4) In 1942, Mary Louise joined the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps as a Private and was in the first graduating class.

(5) Mary Louise worked up the ranks, and in 1957, President Dwight Eisenhower appointed Mary Louise as the Fifth Director of the Women's Army Corps and she was reappointed to this position by President John F. Kennedy in 1961.

(6) In 1962, Colonel Rasmuson retired from the Army.

(7) Colonel Rasmuson was recognized for her outstanding service in the Women's Army Corps with the Legion of Merit award with two Oak Leaf Clusters for her work in expanding the roles and duties of women in the Army, as well as her role in integrating Black women in the Women's Army Corps.

(8) Colonel Rasmuson became Director of the Women's Army Corps during tumultuous times and is credited with enhancing the image and recruitment of women into the Women's Army Corps during her years as the Director.

(9) Colonel Rasmuson expanded opportunities for women to serve in assignments previously reserved only for men, starting with the assignments of 12 enlisted women into

the First Missile Master Unit at Fort Meade, Maryland.

(10) Colonel Rasmuson was instrumental in enabling women to be promoted above the grade of E-7 into the highest enlisted ranks of the Army, E-8 and E-9.

(11) During her time in the Women's Army Corps, Colonel Rasmuson was the guiding force behind the Army opening up the college enlistment option to women under the self-enhancement programs and witnessed the first female enlisted member attend college under those programs.

(12) The career of Colonel Rasmuson also laid the groundwork for women to be fully integrated into the United States Army when the Women's Army Corps was disbanded in 1978.

(13) In 1961, Mary Louise married a prominent leader in Alaska, Elmer E. Rasmuson, and she was the first Director of the Women's Army Corps to be married while serving in that position.

(14) After her retirement from military service in 1962, Mary Louise moved to Alaska where she continued her leadership as a veteran in her community in Alaska.

(15) Mary Louise served as First Lady of Anchorage after the devastating magnitude 9.2 earthquake in 1964, after her husband, Elmer, was elected as mayor, serving from 1964 to 1967.

(16) Mary Louise was an advocate of social justice, education, and the arts during her 45 years of work on the Board of the Rasmuson Foundation.

(17) Mary Louise served as the Honorary Chair and was a major founder to renovate the Anchorage Veterans Memorial on the Delaney Parkstrip in downtown Anchorage.

(18) Mary Louise also contributed to the Army Women's Museum, the National Museum of the American Indian, and the National Museum of the United States Army.

(19) Mary Louise was the Chair of the Anchorage Museum Foundation and helped establish the museum in Anchorage, serving as its Chair for 21 years.

(20) On July 30, 2012, Mary Louise died at her home in Anchorage, at the age of 101, but her legacy of character and leadership will endure as an example to all who serve in the United States military.

SEC. 3. DESIGNATION OF COLONEL MARY LOUISE RASMUSON CAMPUS OF THE ALASKA VA HEALTHCARE SYSTEM.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Anchorage, Alaska, shall, after the date of the enactment of this Act, be known and designated as the "Colonel Mary Louise Rasmuson Campus of the Alaska VA Healthcare System".

(b) REFERENCE.—Any reference in any law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the medical center referred to in subsection (a) shall be considered to be a reference to the Colonel Mary Louise Rasmuson Campus of the Alaska VA Healthcare System.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on S. 5016.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of Colonel Mary Louise Rasmuson, an Army veteran, a tireless advocate for women servicemembers, and a decades-long champion of women's and civil rights.

The bill before us, S. 5016, would appropriately name VA's medical center in Anchorage, Alaska, the Colonel Mary Louise Rasmuson Campus of the Alaska VA Healthcare System.

I thank Senator MURKOWSKI for her work on this bill in the Senate, and my colleague, Representative PELTOLA, for leading this effort in the House. Colonel Rasmuson was born in East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1911. She graduated with a bachelor's degree in education from the Women's College at Carnegie Mellon University, and later earned a master's degree in school administration from the University of Pittsburgh.

Soon after, Colonel Rasmuson became one of the first two women ever to receive an Honorary Doctorate of Laws degree from the Carnegie Institute of Technology, anticipating a long career ahead of breaking barriers for women.

In 1942, Colonel Rasmuson enlisted in the World War II effort, joining the Women's Army Corps as a private. Thanks to her diligent service, she quickly worked her way up through the ranks and, in 1957, President Dwight Eisenhower appointed Colonel Rasmuson as the fifth director of the Women's Army Corps.

In her capacity as director, she pushed for the integration of Black women into the Army, while working to change laws which denied women promotion opportunities and service credits. During her tenure, for the first time, women were authorized for appointments at the highest enlisted ranks of the Army, E-8 and E-9.

Colonel Rasmuson would be reappointed as director of the Women's Army Corps in 1961 by President Kennedy before retiring from the Army in 1962. For her valuable service as director, she earned the prestigious Legion of Medal award with two Oak Leaf clusters, in recognition of her brave contribution to female servicemembers.

In retirement, she moved to Alaska with her husband, Elmer Rasmuson, serving as first lady of Anchorage from 1964 to 1967 during her husband's mayorship.

Afterward, Colonel Rasmuson served for 45 years on the board of the Rasmuson Foundation, directing more than \$200 million in grants to Alaskan nonprofit organizations, veterans' memorials, and educational services.

On July 30, 2012, Colonel Mary Louise Rasmuson passed away at her home in Anchorage, Alaska, at the age of 101. Thanks to her lifelong leadership, she will always be remembered for the last-

ing impact she left on the U.S. Army, pushing it ever-closer to gender equality.

Indeed, it was thanks to her impactful work as director of the Women's Army Corps that, in 1978, this segregated branch of the United States Army was disbanded, integrating all female and male units into one cohesive force.

While the fight for gender equality for our servicemembers and veterans continues, Colonel Rasmuson's leadership reminds us of the great strides our country has made toward justice, freedom, and equality for all.

S. 5016 has letters of support from several veterans service organizations, including The American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Disabled American Veterans.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD these letters of support.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, November 8, 2022.

CHAIRMAN JON TESTER
Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.

CHAIRMAN MARK TAKANO
Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.

RANKING MEMBER JERRY MORAN
Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.

RANKING MEMBER MIKE BOST
Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN TESTER, RANKING MEMBER MORAN, CHAIRMAN TAKANO, AND RANKING MEMBER BOST: We, the members of the Alaska delegation, write to recommend renaming the Alaska Veterans Affairs Healthcare System Muldoon Road Campus in Anchorage, Alaska to honor the legacy of Colonel Mary Louise Rasmuson.

Colonel Rasmuson was an exception leader throughout her distinguished military career. After retiring, she continued to tirelessly serve Alaska and the veteran community in many remarkable ways.

Whereas the VA system only has three clinics named after women and Alaska boasts the most veterans per capita in the nation, we can find no better way to honor Colonel Rasmuson, her family, and most importantly, our veterans in Alaska.

Renaming the center after Colonel Mary Louise Rasmuson is fitting and deserved recognition for such an exemplary veteran and American hero. Thank you for your consideration of this important matter.

Sincerely,

LISA MURKOWSKI,
United States Senator.

DAN SULLIVAN,
United States Senator.

MARY SATTLER PELTOLA,
Representative for All Alaska.

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
DEPARTMENT OF ALASKA,
Anchorage, Alaska, August 22, 2022.

TO ALASKA'S CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION: The American Legion, Department of Alaska, fully supports the State of Alaska's Department of Military and Veterans Affairs and Alaska VA Medical Center's Director Mr. Thomas Steinbrunner's request to rename the Alaska VA Medical Center to the Colonel Mary Louise Rasmuson VA Campus.

Colonel Rasmuson dedicated her time and energy to her military career and to her Alaska communities. She served with great honour. It would be a privilege for Alaska to

have the Alaska VA Medical Center named in her behalf.

Sincerely,

DEBORAH DAVIS,
Department Commander.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS,
DEPARTMENT OF ALASKA,
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION MEDICAL
CENTER,
Anchorage, AK.

Letter of Support:

The Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) in Alaska is honored to support the redesignation of the VA Medical Campus to recognize Colonel Mary Louise Rasmuson. Her many accomplishments and support to veterans is well known.

We of the Alaska VFW are eager to lend our support in any way. Let's do what's necessary to cement her legacy.

TROY D. ECK,
Commander, Department of Alaska.

KEEPING OUR PROMISE TO
AMERICA'S VETERANS,

September 2, 2022.

DEAR SECRETARY MCDONOUGH: What an honor and privilege to recommend the Anchorage VA Campus be renamed "Colonel Mary Louise Rasmuson VA Campus".

Colonel Rasmuson paved the way for our military female who serve our country today. Mary Louise did so much for Alaska Military and Veterans while she was alive, and even though she is no longer with us, her legacy continues through a trust fund that continues to bring light to our Military and Veterans here in Alaska.

The Alaska DAV is proud to be Veterans that stands and recommend this change immediately.

PAMELA F. BEALE,
Commander, Metro Chapter 7.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I wholeheartedly support this bill, and I urge all my colleagues to do the same.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 5016, a bill to designate the medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs located in Anchorage, Alaska, as the Colonel Mary Louise Rasmuson Campus of the Alaska VA Healthcare System.

Mary Louise Rasmuson was born, as was said earlier, in April 1911 in East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. During World War II, she answered the Nation's call and enlisted in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps as a private. She became one of the first women to serve in that role.

Having quickly risen through the ranks, President Eisenhower appointed Colonel Rasmuson as the Director of the Women's Army Corps.

Colonel Rasmuson was instrumental in the integration of Black women into the Women's Army Corps and was awarded the Legion of Merit for leadership. At her direction, she also expanded opportunities for women to serve in assignments previously reserved only for men. She also advocated for new avenues for women to advance their military careers.

After serving for over 20 years in the Army, she retired in July of 1962 and moved to Alaska, where she continued

to serve her community as a veteran. Colonel Rasmuson engaged in several efforts to preserve the veterans' stories in museums and memorials around the country until she passed away in 2012 at the age of 101. Now, her story of service will be told for generations.

Colonel Rasmuson not only paved the way for successful integration of women into what is now our U.S. Army, she also was a role model of character and outstanding service to our Nation.

Naming the VA facility in Alaska in her honor is a fitting tribute.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA), my friend and a strong supporter of this piece of legislation, which is fitting as someone who has broken barriers herself in supporting this legislation of someone who broke barriers for the U.S. military.

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Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 5016, the Colonel Mary Louise Rasmuson Campus of the Alaska VA Healthcare System Act.

Colonel Rasmuson was an inspiration and driving force for advancing the role of women in the military and engaging in critical community service. Her presence was felt in every community she touched, and her legacy has lived on for future generations.

In 1942, as the United States engaged in World War II, Mary Louise Rasmuson wanted to serve her country and joined the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. She was part of their first graduating class and laid the groundwork for millions of women to come.

As she continued her military career, Colonel Rasmuson soared through the ranks and took on multiple leadership roles in the Army. In 1957, she was appointed as the fifth director of the Women's Army Corps and was appointed again in 1961 by President Kennedy. Colonel Rasmuson retired from the Army in 1962, but her legacy and community impact expanded well beyond these years.

Following her military retirement, Mary Louise Rasmuson moved to Alaska, where she was a monumental philanthropist and pivotal member of the community. She secured funding for dozens of programs to support Alaskans, most notably for the Anchorage Museum.

Most importantly, Colonel Rasmuson was a strong leader for veterans, especially female veterans, assisting them in securing their benefits.

This bill is a perfect tribute to Mary in many ways. It highlights her dedication to veterans in Alaska, philanthropic work, and deep commitment to improving the lives of all Alaskans.

This bill would designate the Department of Veterans Affairs medical center in Anchorage as the Colonel Mary

Louise Rasmuson Campus of the Alaska VA Healthcare System, a fitting tribute to a woman who gave so much to the veterans of Alaska.

I thank Chairman TAKANO, Ranking Member BOST, and leadership on both sides for scheduling this bill. I also thank Senators MURKOWSKI and SULLIVAN for sponsoring and securing its passage in the Senate.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill, as everyone has spoken about how this needs to be, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing S. 5016, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 5016.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STUDENT VETERAN EMERGENCY RELIEF ACT OF 2022

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 7939) to make permanent certain educational assistance benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs in the case of changes to courses of education by reason of emergency situations, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the Senate amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) *SHORT TITLE*.—This Act may be cited as the “Veterans Auto and Education Improvement Act of 2022”.

(b) *TABLE OF CONTENTS*.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Educational assistance benefits during emergency situations.

Sec. 3. Extension of time limitations for use of entitlement.

Sec. 4. Extension of payment of vocational rehabilitation subsistence allowances.

Sec. 5. Payment of work-study allowances during emergency situations.

Sec. 6. Payment of allowances to veterans enrolled in educational institutions closed for emergency situations.

Sec. 7. Apprenticeship or on-job training requirements.

Sec. 8. Prohibition of charge to entitlement of students unable to pursue a program of education due to an emergency situation.

Sec. 9. Department of Veterans Affairs approval of certain study-abroad programs.

Sec. 10. Eligibility for educational assistance under Department of Veterans Affairs Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program of certain individuals who receive sole survivorship discharges.

Sec. 11. Uniform application for Department of Veterans Affairs approval of courses of education.

Sec. 12. Notice requirements for Department of Veterans Affairs education surveys.

Sec. 13. Exception to requirement to submit verification of enrollment of certain individuals.

Sec. 14. Expansion of eligibility for self-employment assistance under veteran readiness and employment program.

Sec. 15. Possible definitions of certain terms relating to educational assistance.

Sec. 16. Extension of certain limits on payments of pension.

Sec. 17. Termination of certain consumer contracts by servicemembers and dependents who enter into contracts after receiving military orders for permanent change of station but then receive stop movement orders due to an emergency situation.

Sec. 18. Residence for tax purposes.

Sec. 19. Portability of professional licenses of members of the uniformed services and their spouses.

Sec. 20. Provision of nonarticulating trailers as adaptive equipment.

Sec. 21. Eligibility for Department of Veterans Affairs provision of additional automobile or other conveyance.

Sec. 22. Department of Veterans Affairs treatment of certain vehicle modifications as medical services.

Sec. 23. Determination of budgetary effects.

SEC. 2. EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS DURING EMERGENCY SITUATIONS.

(a) *IN GENERAL*.—Chapter 36 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subchapters I and II as subchapters II and III, respectively; and

(2) by inserting before subchapter II, as so redesignated, the following new subchapter:

“SUBCHAPTER I—EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

“§3601. Definition of emergency situation

“In this chapter, the term ‘emergency situation’ means a situation that—

“(1) the President declares is an emergency; and

“(2) the Secretary determines is an emergency for purposes of the laws administered by the Secretary.

“§3602. Continuation of educational assistance benefits during emergency situations

“(a) *AUTHORITY*.—(1) If the Secretary determines under subsection (c) that an individual is negatively affected by an emergency situation, the Secretary may provide educational assistance to that individual under the laws administered by the Secretary as if such negative effects did not occur.

“(2) The authority under this section is in addition to the other authorities of the Secretary to provide benefits in emergency situations, but in no case may the Secretary provide more than a total of four weeks of additional educational assistance by reason of any other such authority and this section.

“(b) *HOUSING AND ALLOWANCES*.—In providing educational assistance to an individual pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary may—

“(1) continue to pay a monthly housing stipend under chapter 33 of this title, during a month the individual would have been enrolled in a program of education or training but for the emergency situation at the same rate such stipend would have been payable if the individual had not been negatively affected by the